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RIGHT OF A FORMER WARD OF COURT TO MARRY.—The recent volume of Chancery Division reports gives us the encouraging decision of *Bolton v. Bolton*,¹ gratifying to all sympathetic jurists. A young lady whose property enjoyed the protection of the Court engaged herself, at the age of nineteen, to a commercial traveller in a good position, with a salary of £300 per annum; the contract being founded, however, in the gentleman's affidavit that, if the Honorable Court would permit him to visit and pay his addresses, he would so act as became a gentleman and an honorable man, and in all respects abide the directions and orders of the Honorable Court.

As Miss Bolton was anxious to start her proposed husband in business at once, she arranged to become his wife six days after becoming of age, contrary to the warning of her father, whose advice was rewarded by unsatisfactory replies from both of the lovers. The father accordingly procured an order restraining the parties from intermarrying, from which order Miss Bolton and Mr. Russell appeal.

In discharging the injunction, the Court say, that although it at first occurred to them that the power of preventing a marriage not on terms of their choosing was given to them by Mr. Russell's affidavit, they have been forced to yield to the argument that that promise must be fairly interpreted as coextensive with the Court's jurisdiction. After this generous admission the Court made the luminous suggestion that it is impossible for them to restrain the gentleman from marrying without restraining the lady, which they have no jurisdiction to do. So both are free.

ENGLISH JUDGES OF TO-DAY.—The following few details concerning the present English judges may be of interest to those who are obliged to read their decisions.

The head of the English judicial system, the Lord Chancellor, is Lord Halsbury. As Sir Hardinge Giffard he was a noted advocate in *nisi prius* and criminal cases. Later he became a politician and orator, was Solicitor General under Disraeli, and in 1885 obtained the woolsack as a political reward, the salary being £10,000. He is known among scholars as a noted Hebrew scholar.

Of the three Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, with salaries of £6,000, Lord Watson, formerly Lord Advocate under Beaconsfield, represents the Scotch law. He is considered one of the soundest and most brilliant of the judges, with a complete mastery of the law. Lord Haden was counsel in the great Shrewsbury case before the House of Lords, and late President of the Divorce Court; he also presided over the Parnell Commission.

Of the judges in the House of Lords who usually sit, Lord Bramwell is the best known as well as the oldest, having been born in 1808. He was made Baron of the Exchequer in 1856; he is a liberal in politics, and actively interested in political economy. His opinions are generally forcible and full of common sense. A writer in the "Law Quarterly" speaks of his style as "slashing sword-thrusts." Lord Herschell was Lord Chancellor under Gladstone. He is a well-known philanthropist, and interested in education. Lord Field earned his reputation as a puisne judge in Queen's Bench, to which he was appointed in 1875. Other well-known judicial peers are Earl Sel-

borne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, who was one of the counsel in the Geneva Arbitration in 1871, and author of the Judicature Act of 1873, and Sir William Grove.

Of the Court of Appeal the head, *ex officio*, is Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, with a salary of £8,000. He very seldom sits in this court, but generally in his own court at jury trial, or as senior of a divisional court of the Queen's Bench Division. He was Solicitor General under Gladstone in 1868, and later Attorney General. In 1873 he was offered the position of Master of the Rolls, but refused it, Sir George Jessel obtaining it. He then became Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and in 1880 Lord Chief Justice. He administers the law with great boldness and freedom, and between him and Lord Esher there is great rivalry. In the absence of Coleridge, Lord Esher presides over the Court of Appeals, with a salary of £6,000. He was formerly Mr. Justice Brett, and is a conservative in politics; he has little patience for theory and innovation, but is opposed to fine distinctions, basing his decisions on common sense; he was a great oarsman in college, and has a large knowledge of nautical and mercantile affairs. He was made Lord Esher in 1880, and Master of the Rolls in 1883.

Of the judges of Court of Appeal, with a salary of £5,000, Lindley, L.J., is author of *Lindley on Partnership*. Bowen, L.J., is a typical scholar, well known as a translator of Virgil. Lopes, L.J., who was a member of Parliament until 1876, is a solid judge without a brilliant reputation, and has served his fifteen years, after which time a judge becomes entitled to a pension. Kay, L.J., is the latest judge appointed, having had a great reputation as a puisne Chancery Justice.

Of the fourteen judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, with a salary of £5,000, Mr. Justice Hawkins is of most varied talents, with a shining reputation for political oratory, a lover of sport, and with a keen sense of humor. He is always expected to act with some disregard of ordinary rules. He was formerly counsel in the famous Tichborne case. Mr. Justice Denman, who succeeded Mr. Justice Willes, was member of Parliament from 1859 to 1872. Baron Pollock, who is a son of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, succeeded Baron Channell in 1873. He, Lord Esher, and Lord Coleridge are the only ones of the present judges who sat in the old courts of Westminster.

Of the five Chancery judges, Mr. Justice Romer and Mr. Justice Stirling were distinguished scholars and senior wranglers. Mr. Justice Chitty, is well known as an athlete, and has for some years been judge of the university boat-races.

LECTURE NOTES.

[These notes were taken by students from lectures delivered as part of the regular course of instruction in the School. They present, therefore, no carefully formulated statements of doctrine, but only such informal expressions of opinion as are usually put forward in the class-room. For the form of these notes the lecturers are not responsible.]

PROOF IN BANKRUPTCY ON JOINT OBLIGATIONS (*From Professor Ames' Lectures*). — Suppose that A and B are jointly liable to C on a bond for \$10,000.

i. Where both A and B are insolvent, what are the rights of C as to proof in bankruptcy?

It is settled law that if C has received no dividends from either estate, he may prove for the full amount against each, receiving in dividends